Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1807. [No. 1961.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

NOTICE.

LOST or mislaid, a Certificate for Twenty-five Shares of Stock of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, dated May 23, 1798—No. 7011, and 7063—and issued in the name of *Mary Conway*. Application will be made to the President and Directors of the aforesaid Company, for a renewal of said Certificate, by the executors of Richard Conway, deceased.

July 3. d2w

Potomac Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an annual meeting of the stockholders of the Potomac Company, will be held according to law at the Union Tavern in George Town on Wednesday the 3d day of August next; when the proceedings of the board of Directors, with the President's accounts, receipts and disbursements since the last general meeting, will be laid before them for their consideration.

JOS. CARLETON, President, P. C.
By order.

George Town, July 1, [8] dt30thJy.

Marshal's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Hon. the Circuit Court of the district of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria, in the case of Andrew Reintzell, against Rudolph Martin, will be sold, at the Coffee-House, on the 20th day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, to the highest bidder, for ready money—One HOUSE and LOT, on Duke-street, to the westward of Alfred-street; the Lot extending on Duke-street 21 feet in front, and in depth 88 feet to a 20 feet alley.

R. MOSS, *D. M.*
For D. C. Brent, *Marshal.*

June 27. dts

For Sale,

A stout *NEGRO WOMAN*, about thirty-six years of age. She is a good cook, washer, and ironer.

Enquire of the Printer.

June 26. d

142 hhds. of MOLASSES,
5 puncheons RUM,
100 bbls. Shad and Herrings,
Just Received and for Sale by
Marsteller & Young.

May 25. d

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED
And offer for Sale,
A considerable quantity of
FRESH TEAS,
This spring's Philadelphia importation, and of *excellent* quality—consisting of
Hyson, in quarter chests.
Young Hyson do.
Hyson Skin do.
Souchong boxes.

I have also for Sale,
10 pipes 4th proof Cognac Brandy.
5 do. 4th proof Gin, (superior.)
25 crates queens and blue edged earthern ware, particularly assorted for country stores.
30 boxes and half boxes Prunes.
100 sacks stoved Salt.
2000 bushels do.
4000 do. ground Allum.

W. HODGSON.

June 10. d

TO RENT,

A STORE, on Prince-street, (adjoining my own) well suited for the wet goods business.

WANTED,

A MILLER who is master of his business, to take care of a *merchant mill*.—To such a one good wages will be given.—For the person who wants, please apply to Mr *Joseph Smith*, Alexandria.

March 17.

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax-streets,
HAS RECEIVED
30 barrels WHISKEY
2000 lbs. cheese, of superior quality
10 bales cotton
10 boxes best Florence oil, in bottles
15 casks choice small twist tobacco
40 boxes mould and dipped candles
10 boxes fresh chocolate
140 reams wrapping paper
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson-skin } TEAS, Of this year's importation & very fine qualities—

Which, with a general assortment of wines, liquors and groceries, he will sell very low for cash, produce, or the usual credit.

June 15. d

JUST RECEIVED,

By Sloop MARIA ANTOINETTE, from St. Jago de Cuba, and for Sale, by the subscribers,
275 Spanish Hides
12 hogsheads Molasses
1764 lbs. Bees-Wax
89 boxes white and brown Sugars
7000 lbs. Coffee
1550 boxes Segars
9 tons Fustic
6 do. Logwood

June 9. *Wadsworth & Butler.*

Freight Wanted,

For a new Schooner of 1000 barrels,
To any of the Windward Islands or Lisbon.

She will be at Alexandria in five days.—Apply to

W. Yeaton,
Ramsay's wharf.

May 9. d

FOR SALE,
BY LEWIS DEBLOIS,

An assortment of *BROAD CLOTHS*, from eleven to eighteen shillings sterling cost—part of them intitled to drawback.
Ravens Duck.
French Brandy.
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter-casks.
New-England Rum, in barrels.
Cod-Fish, and Stone Lime.

May 7. d

District of Columbia.

NOTICE *is hereby given to all whom it may concern*, That the Consul General of Portugal to the United States of America, has authorized the subscriber, to legalize all papers that may be necessary for vessels bound from the ports of this district to any in Portugal or Madeira.

Those masters of vessels who may omit having their bills of health thus certified, will be liable to undergo quarantine.

It is requisite that any article shipped for account of a Portuguese subject, should be declared, and sworn to, as Portuguese property; and the bills of lading legalized as above.

Lewis Deblois.

May 16. d

JAMES SANDERSON

Offers for Sale, on moderate terms,
5000 lbs. best Green Coffee
10 tierces fresh Rice
20 kegs fresh Raisins
12 tierces green Copperas
5 pipes Cognac Brandy
10 hhds. 4th proof Jamaica
30 barrels N. E. Rum
25 barrels Whiskey
10 bales Cotton
5 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards
12 boxes Tin Plates.
AND IN STORE,
25 hhds. south Potomac Tobacco.

May 11. d

Just received from Philadelphia,

By Captain Hand,
29 chests Young Hyson, and
9 boxes Hyson Shulan Tea, of a superior quality, which will be sold low.
Likewise on Hand,
6 hhds. good Sugar,
10 hhds. Molasses, of a good quality,
Salt of various kinds,
And a constant supply of Flour suitable for family use.

Joseph Dean.

March 27 d

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

JUST RECEIVED,

And now landing from on board the brig Mary, Capt. Hall, from Boston, at Lawrason and Fowle's wharf, and for sale by
Lawrason and Fowle,
60 tons plaister Paris; 200 casks lime
50 boxes mould candles; 50 do. soap
6 casks spermaceti oil.

IN STORE,
130 boxes mould candles; 30 do. dip'd do.
40 do. soap; 60 do. chocolate
30 barrels N. E. rum
3 chests imperial, 15 do. young hyson } *FRESH TEAS.*
5 hhds. Mus. sugar; 15 barrels do. do.
40 do. Havanna white and brown sugar
160 boxes Nova-Scotia Herrings
40 do. cod-fish; 25 barrels fall mackarel
60 casks raisins
8 bales Beerboon gurrahs,
AND
50 quarter casks Bellona gunpowder.

June 20. d

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE
2 half do. do. do.
6 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof.
Wadsworth & Butler,
WHO HAVE ON HAND,
20 hhds. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof
10 do. St. Croix do. 2d & 3d do.
2 do. New-England do.
5 pipes Holland GIN
2 do. country do.
1 hhd. L. market Madeira Wine } of a superior qu'ty
4 quarter casks do. do. }
3 do. do. L. P. Teneriffe do. do.
6000 bushels Lisbon SALT.

January 1

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*
A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;
Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,
Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong } *TEAS*, particularly selected for family use.
Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality
Madeira, Busellos, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine old Port } *WINES.*
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimne, sto spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the Commons of Alexandria, on Monday the 6th inst. a BAY HORSE, fourteen and a half hands high, with a short switched black tail and main, cropt short in the foretop, a blazed face, about five years old. The above reward will be given to whoever brings him home to the subscriber.

O. F. Magrath.

July 10. eo3t

FOR SALE,

The staunch Brigantine
HARMONY,
(Of Boston)
ROBERT HENRY, Master;

Now lying at Hartshorne's wharf. She is 118 tons burden, completely equipped, and a remarkable fast sailer. A bargain will be given if immediate application is made to

John G. Ladd,

July 10. d

Landing,

And for Sale on board said Brig,
50 tons Plaister Paris
110 boxes mould and dip't Candles
50 boxes Soap
4 keys Beef's Tongues.

Apply as above.

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING *and* FAIRFAX-STREETS, *ALEXANDRIA:*
HAS FOR SALE,
An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.
Consisting of
MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga, Teneriffe & Corsica } WINES.
Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin and Souchong } TEAS *of good quality.*
Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble scaled; chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

March 19. d

Just Received and for Sale,

By the Subscribers,
A choice cargo of MAHOGANY,
From the Bay of Honduras, of different lengths and sizes, which they will sell by the log or larger quantity.

They have also for Sale,
Sugar in hogsheads
London particular Madeira Wine,
Catalonia ditto. by the quarter cask
Virginia Rum, of excellent quality
Molasses by the hogshead
Liverpool Stoved Salt
And Logwood.

Nathaniel Wattles & Co.

January 26 2aw

From the New York Herald.

NAVAL PROTECTION.

A crisis has at length arrived, which has united most, if not all men in the opinion, that it is a peremptory duty of our government to provide for us immediate means of protection and defence. These means can obviously be but two fold, *fortifications and a navy.* The former is openly advocated by the American Citizen itself, and the latter is broadly hinted at. Fortifications if we had them, would particularly protect our property on shore, and therefore we must have them; but they would do nothing towards protecting our commerce, and no man is mad or ridiculous enough to suppose they would be able to avenge wrongs and insults committed upon us by any foreign power whatever; we must therefore have a navy also. It is on a navy alone that we can place any reliance for protecting our commerce, for defending the rights of neutrality, and for maintaining our national sovereignty.

On this point permit me to present a few extracts from our own *Publius*; a writer, whose sentiments must always command respect whenever they are read, and which at this particular period are entitled to our whole attention.

"A further resource for influencing the conduct of European nations towards us in this respect would arise from the *establishment of a navy.* There can be no doubt that the continuance of the union under an efficient government, would put it in our power, at a period not very distant, to create a navy, which if it could not vie with those of the great maratime powers would at least be of respectable weight, if thrown into the scale of either of the two parties. This would be more particularly the case, in relation to operations in the West Indies. A *few* ships of the line sent opportunely to the reinforcement of either side, would often be sufficient to decide the fate of a campaign, on the event of which, interests of the greatest magnitude was suspended. Our position is in this respect a very commanding one. And if to this consideration we add that of usefulness of supplies from this country, in the prosecution of military operations in the West Indies, it will readily be perceived that a situation so favorable would enable us to bargain with great advantage for commercial priviledges. *A price would be set not only on our friendship but our neutrality.*"

On the supposition, however that the American people should want wisdom thus to avail themselves of their resources, their power and their situation, the writer proceeds thus——prophetically!

"In a state so insignificant, our commerce would be a prey to the wanton intermeddlings of all nations at war with each other; who having nothing to fear from us would, with little scruple or remorse, supply their wants by depredations on our property, as often as it fell in their way. *The rights of neutrality will only be respected, when they are defended by an adequate power. A nation despicable by its weakness, forfeits even the priviledge of being neutral.*"

Under a vigorous national government the neutral strength and resources of the country, directed to a common interest would baffle all the combinations of European jealousy to restrain our growth. This situation would even take away the motive to such combinations, by inducing an impracticability of success. An active commerce and extensive navigation, a flourishing marine would then be the inevitable offspring of moral and physical necessity. We might defy the little arts of little politicians to control and vary the irresistible and unchangeable course of nature.

"But" [without such means to make ourselves respected] "it would be in the power of the maritime nations, availing themselves of our universal impotence, *to prescribe the conditions of our political existence*; and as they have a common interest in being our carriers, and still more in preventing us from becoming theirs, they would in all probability, combine to embarrass our navigation in such a manner, as would in effect destroy it, and confine us to a *passive commerce.* We should thus be compelled to content ourselves with the first price of our commodities, and to see the profits of our trade snatched from us, to enrich our persecutors. That unequalled spirit of interprize, which signalizes the genius of the American merchants and navigators, and which is in itself an inexhaustable mine of national wealth, would be stifled and lost; and poverty and disgrace would overspread a country, which with its wisdom, might make herself the envy and admiration of the whole world."

"The necessity of *naval protection* to external or maratime commerce, and the conduciveness of that species of commerce to the prosperity of a navy, are points too manifest to require elucidation. They by a kind of re-action mutually beneficial promote each other."

Thus wrote the great Alexander Hamilton when recommending the adoption of the federal constitution to his fellow citizens.

But, it is possible that this paper may fall into the hands of some who have not yet ceased to regard with a jealous eye, the sentiments of this departed patriot, and I therefore will now, in aid of my purpose, offer to their particular attention the following extracts from one whom they have been in the habit of respecting——*Thomas Paine.*

They are taken from one of these celebrated papers of his, entitled "Common Sense;" which though not untinctured with a considerable share of sophistry, possess no ordinary merit either as forcible and ingenious discussions, or beautiful pieces of composition. Let us then shew *Thomas Paine* the courtesy to forget some things that have fallen from his pen in his old age, and go back to his prime of life, when he advocated the cause of America in *seventy six.*

In the purpose of persuading us to build a navy then, thus he wrote:

"The debt we may contract doth not deserve our regard, if the work be but accomplished. *No nation ought to be without debt; a national debt is a national bond,* and when it bears no interest, is in no case a grievance. Britain is oppressed with a debt of upwards of one hundred and fifty millions sterling, for which she pays upwards of four millions interest. As a compensation for her debt, *she has a large navy;* America is without a debt, and without a navy; yet for the twentieth part of the English national debt, could have a navy as large again."

"No country on the globe is so happily situated, or so internally capable of raising a fleet as America. Tar, timber, iron and cordage, are her natural produce. We need go abroad for nothing. Whereas the Dutch, who make large profits by hiring out their ships of war to the Spaniards and Portuguese, are obliged to import most of the materials they use. We ought to view the building a fleet as an article of commerce, it being the natural manufactory of this country. *It is the best money we can lay out. A* NAVY, *when finished is worth more than it cost; and is that nice point in national policy, in which commerce and protection are united.*"

"Ship building is America's greatest pride and in which she will, in time, excel the whole world."

"In point of *safety*, ought we to be without a fleet? We are not the people now which we were sixty years ago; at that time we might have trusted our property in the streets, or fields rather, and slept securely without locks or bolts to our doors or windows. The case is now altered, and our methods of defence ought to improve with our increase of property. A common pirate, twelve months ago, might have come up the Delaware and laid the city of Philadelphia under instant contribution for what sum he pleased and the same might have happened to other places. Nay, any daring fellow in a brig of 14 or 16 guns, might have robbed the whole continent and carried off half a million of money. These are circumstances which demand our attention and point out the *necessity of naval* protection."

I cannot conceal the pleasure I feel in being able to answer by the pen of the same writer, the principal objection which the enemies of a navy, in and out of congress, urge against it. They tell us that it is vain and ridiculous for us to attempt to build as large a navy as that of Great Britain, and that to build a smaller one is only to provide prizes for her navy to capture. On this subject Mr. Duane, the great enemy of "disguised tories" often talketh learnedly. Let us hear Mr. Paine in reply to the same objection made in 1776.

"From a mixture of prejudice and inattention we have contracted a false notion respecting the navy of England, and have talked as if we should have the whole to encounter at once, and for that reason supposed, that we must have one as large; which not being instantly practicable, it has been made use of by a set of *disguised tories* to discourage our beginning thereon. Nothing can be farther from truth than this; for if America had only the twentieth part of the naval force of Britain, she would be far an overmatch for her, because, as we neither have, nor claim any foreign dominion, our whole force would be employed on our own coast, where we should, in the long run, have two to one the advantage of those who had three or four thousand miles to sail over before they could attack us, and the same distance to return in order to refit and recruit. And although Britain and her fleet hath a check over our trade to Europe, we have as large a one over her trade to the West Indies, which by lying in the neighborhood of the continent is entirely at its mercy."

"*To unite the sinews of commerce and defence is sound policy; for when our strength and our riches play into each others hand, we need fear no external enemy.*"

We have only time and room to add, that we cannot but hope, that a nearer view of things will now unite all parties in pressing government to provide us with that species of protection which has always been viewed by every unprejudiced & dispassionate statesman in our country, as in all respects the most fit and the most efficient.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

NEW-YORK, *July* 11.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

Captain Lanfair, who arrived this morning in 42 days from London, has furnished us with papers to the 25th of May inclusive, one day later than before received. From these papers it appears that no event of importance had occurred—The following are the only articles worth extracting.

LONDON, *May* 25.

For these two days reports have prevailed, that a bloody battle took place on the 7th, between the two armies, which according to some accounts, was indecisive, both parties loosing thirty thousand men; and according to others was unfavorable to the French. We do not give much credit to the intelligence. The Altona Mercury of the 18th contains no such intelligence, nor any allusion to a battle.——Vessels from Holland however, are said to have brought the report, but we do not remember a single instance, among hundreds, in which these reports have been confirmed. It is not very improbable that a battle may have been fought; but there is no authority for the fact. The firing on the coast of France, mentioned in confirmation of the report of a battle, is ascertained to have been owing to the Clyde frigate having got near the batteries.

Dantzic has not yet surrendered, and the most recent accounts state, that it has suffered little from the bombardment. The French suffered immense loss in the attempt to storm it, in which they were repulsed.

We have received Dutch journals to the 21st, and Paris papers to the 19th. The former mention no event of importance, and the latter do not contain any new bulletin of military operations in Poland. Our private letters, however, notice the arrival of an extraordinary messenger at the Hague on the 20th, with dispatches from the grand army. They were immediately sent off to king Louis, who had a short time before set out for Brussels. It was reported that the dispatches communicated the details of a general battle, but the substance of them was not allowed to transpire. A report of a general battle was also in circulation in town on Saturday. It was said to have commenced on the 6th, and to have lasted three days, when it ended without any decisive result. The scene of action has not been stated, nor do we believe that there was any foundation for the report, but the probability of such an event.

MADRID, *May* 1.

The troops will pass the frontiers about the end of this month, to the number of 27,000 men, part by Catalonia, and part by Biscay. The 5000 men for Etruria have commenced their march for Strasburgh where they will join the forces coming from Spain. The united army will go to Mentz, and thence, it is said, to occupy Hanover, in order that the Spaniards may have a compensation to offer to the English.

The capture of Monte Video has not caused much sensation, owing to the hope generally entertained that that important place will be retaken, like Buenos Ayres. The public funds have not been affected by the news.

It appears that there is some dissatisfaction with Portugal, who has assisted the English too much. Our Gazette complains of the conduct of the governor of the Brazils. Nevertheless it is thought that a marriage between the prince of the Asturias and an infanta of Portugal, is in agitation.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *April* 13.

The Russians have succeeded in taking the island of Tenedos by storm; we received this intelligence on the 4th. The Captain Pacha has sailed to the Dardanelles, with 16 sail of the line, and a great number of troops, to retake it. The enemy's force consists of 4 Russian and 4 English ships of war.

GERMAN EYLAU, *April* 23.

This day we heard the firing on Dantzic very distinctly. It is impossible the place can hold out long. The emperor has removed his residence nearer to that city to expedite the siege, but the head quarters still remain at Finckenstein. The army also still retains the same position on that side. Marshals Bernadotte and Soult are on each side of the Lower Passarge, Marshals Ney and Davoust are upon the Alle, and the Polish troops serve as the connecting medium between marshals Davoust and Massena. The latter remains upon the Narew.

The Russians have long talked of giving us battle, which is highly necessary for them, to relieve Grandentz and Dantzic. Still, however, they content themselves with feints and preparations. In a few days, probably, they will have the mortification of finding they have lost their time, as the fall of Dantzic will add the force now before that to the grand army. Thus the situation of the French is highly advantageous for them; on the other hand we cannot account for the irresolution of the Russians. Gen. Benningsen has been at his head quarters at Bartenstein for this month past. His troops form a line from Koningsberg through Helsburg, Passenheim, and Ortelburg. Upon the whole, the Russians seem as if they wished to act upon the defensive, which is ascribed to the Emperor's arrival, previous to which they did not think proper to undertake any thing of importance.

It is reported that the emperor Alexander was expected from Memel, at General Benningsen's head quarters, accompanied by the king of Prussia. However, it is certain he had not arrived there on the 26th.

RICHMOND, July 11.

IN COUNCIL, 10th July, 1807.

The Governor laid before the board a letter from Henry Dearborn, secretary of the war department of the United States, bearing date the 6th of July, 1807, requiring the executive of Virginia to take effectual measures to organize, arm and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, 11568 militia, (officers included) by virtue of an act of Congress passed on the 18th day of April, 1806, intitled "An act authorising a detachment of the militia of the United States;" and to accept of the services of companies of volunteers, conformably to the second section of the said act, or to an act of Congress passed on the 24th day of February, 1807, intitled "An act authorising the president of the United States to accept the services of a number of volunteer companies, not exceeding 30 000 men;" on due consideration whereof,

It is advised, that orders be immediately issued to major general LEE to furnish from his division 2410 infantry, 142 artillery, 284 cavalry, including the necessary officers; to major general WILLIAMS to furnish from his division 2,087 infantry, 122 artillery, and 245 cavalry, including the necessary officers; to major general PRESTON to furnish from his division 2223 infantry, (1156 of which shall be riflemen) 189 artillery, and 379 cavalry, including the necessary officers; and to major general WOODSON to furnish from his division 2109 infantry, 125 artillery, and 248 cavalry, including the necessary officers; the whole to be so organised as to constitute twelve regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, and one of artillery; to consist of a number of men not less than 500 nor more than 1000 each.

It is advised that the several commandants of regiments be directed to procure the number of men required from each regiment, by accepting companies of volunteers, who may at any time previous to orders for taking the field, tender their services, either conformably to the second section of the act of congress first abovementioned, intituled, "An act authorising a detachment from the militia of the United States," or to the act "Authorising the president of the United States to accept the services of a number of volunteer companies not exceeding thirty thousand men;" preferring in the first place such volunteer companies as are already organized; and, (in case of a deficiency of

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…or general LEE to fur-
…vision 2410 infantry, 142
…alry, including the neces.
… major general WILLI-
… from his division 2,087
…tillery, and 245 cavalry,
…essary officers; to major
…ON to furnish from his
…fantry, (1156 of which
…) 189 artillery, and 379
…g the necessary officers;
…eral WOODSON to fur-
…ision 2109 infantry, 125
…8 cavalry, including the
…s; the whole to be so or-
…nstitute twelve regiments
… of cavalry, and one of
…sist of a number of men
…00 nor more than 1000

…hat the several command-
…ts be directed to procure
…en required from each re-
…pting companies of vol.
…y at any time previous to
…ng the field, tender their
… conformably to the second
…ct of congress first above
…uled, "An act authoris-
…pt from the militia of the
… or to the act "Authoris-
…e of the United States to
…ces of a number of volun
…not exceeding thirty thou-
…referring in the first place
…companies are already
…(in case of a deficiency o

…unteers) by drafting men according to
If such volunteers, in any regiment,
…l exceed in number the proportion of
…n required therefrom the commandant
…reof shall not reject the services of any
…hem; but shall report the circumstance
…he executive.
Published by order of the executive,
DANIEL L. HYLTON,
Clerk of the Council.

…mong the documents referred to in the a-
bove advice is the following:

War Department, July 6th, 1807.

…excellency the Governor of the state of Virginia,

SIR,

The president of the U. S. has di-
…cted me to call upon the executives of
…e several states to take effectual mea-
…res to organise, arm and equip, accord
…g to law, and hold in readiness to march
… a moment's warning, their respective
…roportions of one hundred thousand mi-
…tia, officers included, by virtue of an act
…f congress passed on the 18th day of A-
…ril, 1806, intitled, "an act authorising
… detachment from the militia of the U.
…." This therefore is to require of your
…xcellency to take effectual measures for
…aving eleven thousand five hundred and
…ixty-three of the militia of Virginia (being
…er quota) detached and duly organised in
…ompanies, battalions, regiments, brigades
…nd divisions, within the shortest period
…hat circumstances will permit: and as
…early as practicable in the following pro-
…portions of artillery, cavalry and infantry,
…iz. one twentieth part of artillery; one
…enth part of cavalry; and the residue in.
…antry. There will, however, be no ob
…ection on the part of the president of the
U. S. to the admission of a proportion of
…ifle men, duly organised in distinct corps,
…nd not exceeding one tenth part of the
…whole quota of the states respectively:
…ach corps should be properly armed and
…equipped for actual service. Any compa-
…nies of volunteers, who, previous to or-
…ders for taking the field, may tender their
…ervices conformably to the second section
…f the aforesaid act, or to an act of con
…gress (a copy of which is enclosed) passed
…on the 24th day of February, 1807, intit-
…uled, "an act authorising the president
…of the U. S. to accept the services of a
…umber of volunteer companies, not ex-
…ceeding thirty thousand men," will be con-
…sidered as a part of the aforesaid quota of
…eleven thousand five hundred and sixty-
three, according to their numbers; and,
from the well known patriotism of our
fellow citizens, it must be presumed, that
under the existing circumstances of our
country, a large proportion of the quotas
of the several states will be composed of
such volunteer corps, especially, as they
will undoubtedly meet with every encou
ragement from your excellency, and from
all other patriotic, influential characters.

When the detachment and organisation
shall have been effected, the respective
corps will be exercised under the officers
set over them; but will not remain embo
died, or be considered as in actual service,
until, by subsequent orders, they shall be
directed to take the field; your excellency
will please to direct that correct muster
rolls and inspection returns be made of the
several corps; and that copies thereof be
transmitted to this department as early as
possible.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your excellency's ob't serv't,
H. DEARBORN.

(Copy)—Teste,
DANIEL L. HYLTON,
Clerk of the council.

NORFOLK, July 9.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

On Sunday evening the 54th regiment, after a few moment's notice, paraded, when General Orders were read, directing [illegible] corps to be prepared for actual ser[illegible] and ready to march at a moment's warning. This regiment is composed of 18 companies, viz. one complete troop of horse, two companies of artillery, two of light infantry, and eight of the line.

Early on Monday morning the 7th regiment, 800 strong, paraded at Portsmouth, and on Tuesday the 94th regiment, 750 strong, paraded at the Marine Hospital, and received general orders to be prepared for actual service, and to march at a moment's *Notice.*

Every spark of manly indignation is kindled in the bosom of our warriors——they are prepared and determined on revenge——the blood of of our countrymen is spilt, and the people, so long deluded with expectation of British justice, have their arms in their hands——the Sword is drawn, never to be sheathed, until they can appease the *manes* of their countrymen. This discovers a spirit becoming an injured people——and is the language held by all at the late musters——it was with reluctance the Militia retired to their peaceable homes to wait the event of further orders.

July 10.

On Wednesday evening two of the British ships (the Triumph and the Melampus) left Hampton Roads, and went down to the Capes; the Bellona and the Leopard remain as before.

We have not understood that the proclamation of the President has been officially communicated to the commander of the British ships, although we believe that he is informed of it, but most probably waits an official notification before he departs, if he means to depart. This notification will probably be given this day.

It is very evident from subsequent events, that commodore Douglas repents the letter which he addressed to the Mayor; he may have further and more serious cause to regret on this subject. We were never more disappointed in the result of any affair, than we were in the present case. The spirited, and at the same time discreet answer returned by the Mayor placed the British commander in a situation the most awkward that can be supposed. He did not appear to be sensible at first of the high and responsible ground which he was about to assume. To blockade a port of a neutral and friendly power, and to detain its vessels going out or coming in, would be no less an act of hostility, than if a force had been landed, and a fort or post retained. Neutrals submit with much reluctance to the exclusion of their commerce to belligerent ports by blockade; force and not right too often settles the question. The British commander from his acknowledgement to Mr. Tazewell, had no orders to commit acts of hostility, but in defence of his flag; he therefore could not execute what he menaced in his letter of the 3d, without doing what he was not authorized; he did not appear when he wrote to recollect that the act was an act of hostility. Sensible now of his error, he wishes to give an explanation to his letter, which it is not susceptible of. No one can mistake its meaning, and it was in this way that we were mistaken, for when we read his letter we concluded that hostilities were to follow. The limitation of hostility prescribed in the letter, had no weight with us, for when hostility begins, it is not for one party to determine its limits.

It however is evident, from the result, that commodore Douglass has conducted himself upon this occasion without any credit to himself, or honor to his country. To threaten with a view to intimidate, does not furnish the evidence of understanding or courage. If this affair concerned the future fate and reputation of captain Douglass only, we should not perhaps have noticed it in this way: but there is some reparation to be made for the insult, and for the consequences which have followed. The executive of the state considered from the letter of commodore Douglass, that hostilities would commence immediately, and accordingly ordered a military force to repair to this place and Hampton, the public expense, the inconvenience to citizens, many of them engaged in important and useful avocations, brought upwards of one hundred miles from their places of residence, and the particular injury done to this place in various ways, all demand reparation.

It is some consolation to reflect, that the conduct of our magistracy upon this occasion, has been marked with so much prudence and firmness.

In the narrative which we published the 24th of last month, it might be inferred that the men taken from the Chesapeake had deserted from the Halifax: the fact is, they had left the Melampus; but admiral Berkley's instructions contained a list of *eight* men, which the commander of the Leopard was ordered to search for and take, if found on board; four had belonged to the Melampus, the other four to the Halifax. We state from good authority, that capt. Humphries was ordered to offer permission to commodore Barron to search the Leopard for American seamen, and that he communicated these orders to commodore Barron. Such an offer might have the *appearance* of reciprocity, but nothing more—The commander of the Leopard, knowing that he was to make this offer, could very easily have removed any Americans that might have been on board to any of the other ships. An offer to permit a search of *all* the ships, would have produced a substantisl benefit, but all this is mere trifling—no national ship ought to be searched, and although we have ever advocated, and still do advocate the creation of a navy, we would rather see the few ships that remain destroyed, than to surrender a principle that would reduce us from the rank of an independent nation.

The federal, and state executives, are daily adding to the security of our place. We are already in a state to bid defiance to the force now within our waters. This evening the Richmond and Petersburg cavalry are expected at Portsmouth. The infantry may be expected on Sunday.

Yesterday a large quantity of gunpowder and shot arrived for the use of the naval force of the United States.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15.

At a respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Fairfax county, held at their court-house, on the 11th of July, 1807, for the purpose of taking into consideration the late atrocious outrage committed on the United States frigate Chesapeake, by a British ship of war the Leopard—

General THOMSON MASON was chosen Chairman, and

HUGH WEST MINOR, Secretary.

A committee was then appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the meeting. The following gentlemen composed the committee, viz. Gen. Thomson Mason, George Graham, Charles Little, James H. Blake, William Payne, John Chapman Hunter, George Minor, Edward Washington, Hancock Lee, George Summers, John Thomus Rickets, Newton Keene, and Dodridge Pitt Chichester, who made the following report which was *unanimously adopted.*

With great indignation, but not surprise, we heard of the atrocious outrage lately perpetrated upon the flag of the United States, by order of the British Admiral Berkley—We were not surprised—because after the unexampled depredations that had been committed by that people upon our property—the insults offered our government—the impressment and murder of our citizens—this was but the next grade in the scale of political injury. The perpetrators of this act have gone too far—they have touched a chord that has vibrated to the heart of every American citizen, and has caused them to harmonize in one sentiment, and determination—"*Reparation for the past, security for the future.*"—This event has hastened a crisis that wise men have foreseen and that good men will deplore. That love of peace which we have cherished as a chastened sentiment of humanity, and which has been heightened by the ease, the affluence, the happiness, we enjoy under a benign government ably administered—has been attributed by our enemies to the most ignominious motives. They have supposed us at all times ready to sacrifice our national honor to the attainment of individual wealth; and upon this vain and ridiculous supposition, as unsupported by reason, as it is unfounded in fact, they have proceeded to such excesses that we are now compelled either to abandon the ocean, or purchase such efficient measures as will secure to ourselves, the same independence on that element which we now enjoy on shore; *let every man's shift be his castle, and as free from search as his house.* In such a regulation only, do we see security and exemption from those depredations and degradations which we have so long and so patiently suffered. Is this object to be obtained by negociation? We believe not—for it has been emphatically said on the other side of the water, that "the age of concessions had past"—be it so—we will then, with a firmness unmixed with passion, with a determination that no privations shall relax, and with a spirit that never felt fear, prepare to use those means which nature and nature's God have given us, to protect our fellow-citizens and to defend our rights. We hail with sentiments of the liveliest joy that noble expression of opinion that has burst from the people of every part of the union; and we view in it a certain pledge that we shall exhibit another instance to the admiring world, *that whatsoever a free and brave people shall will, they will have.*

Therefore,

1st. *Resolved unanimously*, That having great confidence in the wisdom and firmness of our government, "we pledge our fortunes, lives and our sacred honor," to support every efficient measure that they may deem it expedient to adopt to enforce security for the future and compel reparation for the past.

2d *Resolved unanimously*, That the people of Norfolk deserve well of their country, and that the promptness and decision exhibited on this occasion by our fellow-citizens of the different seaport towns commands our highest approbation, and that they be assured of the zealous support of the citizens of this county.

3d. *Resolved unanimously*, That it be recommended to the colonel commandant of this county to call out the militia for the purpose of giving an opportunity to the young men of this county, to volunteer their services at this important crisis.

4th. *Resolved unanimously*, That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded by the chairman to the president of the U. States, the government of Virginia and to the member of congress for this district, and that these proceedings be published in the Alexandria newspapers.

5th. *Resolved unanimously*, That the thanks of this meeting be returned to the chairman for the able discharge of his duty on this occasion.

THOMSON MASON, *Chairman.*
HUGH W. MINOR, *Secretary.*

Papers detailing the successes of Christophe against Petion, with his proclamation, and reports to the 22d of June, have been received at the office of the Register—The superior interest of our domestic concerns precludes their insertion at this moment.

Philadelphia Register.

No American vessels at Isle of May the first of June: markets high, and no arrivals from the U. States for six weeks.

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED,

Ship Commerce, capt. Crowdhill, Plymouth, Eng. Sailed from Falmouth 24th May, 1807. Left there the brig Mars of New York, detained and under quarantine.

May 31, in lat. 44, 45, nor h, long. 18, 37, west, spoke the ship Intrepid, Smith, 6 days from Bristol to Philadelphia.

12th June, in lat. 39, 59, N. long. 35, 42 W. spoke an English 64 gun ship, in company with one frigate and twelve sail of merchantmen, steering to the eastward.

5th July, at 10 P. M. being in lat. 38, 30, N. long. 65, 30, W. spoke the brig Seaflower, Wildon, from Philadelphia, bound to Marseilles.

July 12 at 2 P. M. passed one two decker, and one frigate at anchor in Lynhaven Bay. One of the ships sent their boat towards us, but could not overtake the ship.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for sale at R. Caar's Book-Store,

AN ORATION

DELIVERED ON THE 4TH OF JULY,
At the request of the *Washington Society of Alexandria*, by

J. H. THOMAS, Esq. of Fredericktown (M.)

July 15.

G. F. Woodham

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria and its vicinity,

THAT he intends giving *Musical Instructions* during the stay of the Theatrical Company. Letters addressed to G. W. at Mr. Gadsby's, will be attended to.

July 15. eo3t.

Notice is hereby given
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF ALEXANDRIA.

THAT a Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. on the Capitol Stock of said Bank, for the half year, ending this day, is declared; and will be ready to be paid to them on THURSDAY next the 9th instant.

By order of the President and Directors,
Gurden Chapin,
CASHIER.

Bank of Alexandria, July 6. (7) 3taw4w

To be Rented,

A three story Brick Dwelling and Ware house, on King and Henry-streets—together or separate. Likewise, on the opposite side, a two story Brick Dwelling-House.

For terms apply to
Jonathan and M. Scholfield.

May 1. eo

FOR SALE,
THAT BEAUTIFUL SEAT,

SITUATED on the banks of Great Hunting Creek, called *Rural Felicity*, formerly owned by Mr. John Duff. It is at present rented for one year, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, reserving the right of possession at any time during the above term, on giving one month's notice.—For terms apply to RICHARD LEWIS.

April 28. eo

To be Rented by the Subscriber,

THAT commodious three story BRICK HOUSE, next door to Dr. Dick's shop, on Prince-street—Possession to be given on the first of August next.

☞ As I intend to leave this state early in said month, beg that all those that are any ways indebted to me will please call and settle the same on or before the first of August aforesaid; and those that have any legal claims against me will please exhibit them in due time. ANN JACKS.

July 7. eo6t*

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late firm of THOMPSON *and* VEITCH, *to a final close, OFFER FOR SALE the following*

REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling-Houses, with elegant stores, on the south side of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, lots extending back 175 feet; at present occupied by Joseph Janney, James Russel, and James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is considered to be amongst the best for business in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side of King-street, near the corner of King and Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 56 feet on Pitt-street, extending back 119 feet, and bounded on the south by an alley, on which is a shed occupied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street, betwixt Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each side of said house. Their situation for business equal to any unimproved property in town.

That large and commodious brick tavern, in George-Town, with all the buildings and improvments attached thereto, situated on the main street leading from the public ferry; occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwelling houses, with brick stables and carriage houses, being part of the six buildings, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finished brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, late the property of Van Rutherford, with a large garden and the corner storehouse on same lot, situate near the centre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements, a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoining, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main street, at present occupied by Charles Foulk.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the above property in Charles-Town, application may be made to *William Tate*, Esq. of that place, or to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq. of Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, containing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Spring, late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract there are two settlements and about 60 acres in cultivation, the rest of the land well timbered; the new turnpike road will pass thro' a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis living near the Gum-Spring, will shew this land to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Frederkic county, about four miles from Winchester and near the lands belonging to judge Holmes. For particulars apply to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph county, being part of an old military survey, on the south side of Glady Creek, considered to be of excellent quality. This tract is situated in a thickly settled part of that country, and contiguous to the main road leading from Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-river.

One other tract named *Fertility*, of 263 acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania; situated on the Monongahela river, and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry, and 4 miles above Purkinson's ferry. A large proportion is rich bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres in cultivation. The main road from Union-Town to Pittsburg passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates on the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand, and the residue in three or four equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bonds with security on the premises.

Jonah Thompson,
Richard Veitch.

Alexandria, April 25. w&stf

☞ PROPOSALS ARE ISSUED,
For publishing by Subscription,

THE LIFE OF *GEORGE WASHINGTON*,

FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
By David Ramsay, M. D.
Author of the History of the American Revolution.

The work will be comprised in one octavo volume of about 400 pages, ornamented with an engraved head of Washington—Price to subscribers in boards $2 50—to non-subscribers $3 00—payable on delivery.

☞ Subscriptions received by ROBERT GRAY, King-street, Alexandria.

June 25. d3t-law1m

Porto-Rico GREEN COFFEE,
Received per the Mercury from St. Thomas,
FOR SALE BY
Jonah Thompson & Son,
OR
Cuthbert Powell.

June 27. d6t-eo6t

☞ *Servants to be Hired.*

A young Negro Man, who has been a carriage driver and house servant.

Also, a Negro Girl, who has been accustomed to house service.

Enquire of the Printer.

June 19. eotf

Just received from Boston,

And for sale at the Bookstore of R. GRAY, in King-street,

A Report of the Trial of
Thomas Oliver Selfridge, Esq.
On an indictment for Manslaughter, for killing Mr. *Charles Austin*, on the Public Exchange, in Boston Aug. 4, 1806

THE lively interest which this extraordinary occurrence had excited in the public mind, called for a full and impartial statement of facts, both in the developement of the testimony, and the pleadings which took place at the trial. This injunction appears to have been fulfilled in the present publication, as it comes from the press, sanctioned by the official reporter of the state, and under the supervision of the court itself. The public are therefore presented with all the documents necessary to form a correct understanding of the subject as well in relation to the unhappy catastrophe, as to the course and operation of the laws, in cases of this nature.

At the same place may be had,

A Correct Statement of the whole *Preliminary Controversy*, between Thomas Oliver Selfridge, and Benjamin Austin, (father of the deceased C. Austin.)

By Thomas Oliver Selfridge.

—— "*He takes my life,*
When he doth take the means whereby I live."

This pamphlet embraces a variety of matter, immediately relevant to the unhappy occurrence, which deprived Mr. Charles Austin of life; in which the author, in vindicating his conduct in this extraordinary affair, is drawn into a retrospection of the general character of Benjamin Austin. In adopting this mode, Mr. Selfridge has given loose to a boldness of asperity, seldom found in the writings of our best authors, and which reflect great credit on his genius and learning.

Price of the Report—1 Dollar.
Price of the Statement—37 1-2 Cents.

June 27. eo3w

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

INSURANCE OFFICE, *July 3d*, 1807.

THE stockholders in the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria are hereby notified, that the directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on that part of the capital stock now paid, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on the 13th inst.

By order.

J. B. Nickolls, *Secretary.*

July 3 eo3w

Valuable Property for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or together, four acres of LAND, containing from one and a quarter acre to two acres each, most eligibly situated without the territory of Columbia, extending in a right line from Gibbon-street to Great-Hunting-Creek, intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green-street, and bounding east and west on Fayette and Payne-streets.

A plan of the ground and further particulars may be obtained by application to

James Patton.

June 22. tawt

TO BE SOLD,

FOR READY MONEY,

To the highest bidder, at public auction, at *Dawson's tavern*, in the county of Loudoun, and town of *Leesburg* on *FRIDAY* the 14th day of August next, if fair; if not, the next fair day; by virtue of a decree of the court of the United States, for the 5th circuit, in the Virginia district, pronounced at May term 1806 in a suit depending in said court between the executors of Daniel Mildred, deceased, who was surviving partner of Mildred and Roberts, plaintiffs—and Samuel Hough and others defendants—

300 Acres of Land,

Near Leesburg, on the waters of Tuscarora, in the county of Loudoun—three acres of Meadow near Leesburg, and a House and Lot in Leesburg; or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise certain sums of money, interest and costs, in said decree mentioned.

William Mann,
Armstead Long,
Charles F. Mercer, } *Comrs.*

June 24. 2awts

ROBERT GRAY,

Bookseller, King-street, Alexandria;

HAS LATELY RECEIVED FOR SALE,

The following Valuable Books,

VIZ.

GUTHRIE'S Geography, in 2 vs. quarto, with a folio Atlas—Price 17 dollars—the Atlas separate is	$10 00
Morse's Geography, 2 vols. octavo, with Maps,	6 50
—— —— abridged for the use of schools,	1 00
Mackay's Navigation,	3 50
Bowditch's do. (a new edition)	3 50
Blunt's Coasting Pilot improved	3 50
Johnson's Dictionary with Walker's Pronounciation,	3 50
Brooke's General Gazetteer improved,	3 50
Scott's Geographical Dictionary of the United States,	2 50
Geographical Compilations, 2 vols. 12 mo.	2 50
Domestic Encyclopaedia, 5 vols. octavo,	15 00
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary.	4 50
Young's do. do.	3 50
Shakspeare's Works, 8 v. 12 mo.	10 00
Wonders of Nature and Art, 14 v. boards,	14 00
Octavo Bibles with Carn's Notes,	3 to 3 50
—— ——, 4 vols. fine paper,	10 00
Carey's Family Bible, at $ 75 and	10 00
Oxford Quarto Bible,	7 50
Ferrand's Latin Courses, in 2 parts, each	75
Adams on the Globes,	1 50
Life of Nelson,	3 00
Darwin's Zoonomia, 2 vols. octavo,	6 00
Webster on Pestilence, 2 vols. oct.	4 00
Wallace on Diseases,	2 00
Cullen's Practice,	2 50
Rush's Enquiries, 4 vols. octavo	5 00
Parkinson's Medical Admonitions,	2 00
Lavoisier's Chemistry,	3 50
New Dispensatory,	3 00
Denman's Midwifery, 2 vols. oct.	3 50
Cullen's Materia Medica,	2 50
Bell's Surgery, 4 vols. octavo,	14 00
Bell on Ulcers,	1 50
Brown's Elements of Medicine,	3 00
John Newton's Works, 9 v. 12 mo.	8 00
Saurins' Sermons, 7 vols.	11 00
Burgh's Dignity of Human Nature,	2 00
Berkley's Minute Philosopher,	2 00
Paley's Natural Theology,	2 00

Dr. Rees's CYCLOPAEDIA:
EIGHT NUMBERS PUBLISHED.

Price to non-subscribers *Three Dollars Fifty Cents* per Number.

☞ *Only two copies for sale.*

July 9.

NOTICE.

THOSE who have Flour stored with me, are hereby requested to take said flour away or sell it, on or before the 24th day of July next; at which time I intend to leave Alexandria, and will not be accountable for any flour now in my possession after the time above stated. Also those who have claims against me, are requested to bring them forward for settlement; and those who are indebted to me, or the firm of DENNEY & POWELL, will please to make payment by the first day of August next, as no further indulgence will be given.

☞ *To Rent*—A Warehouse.

Edmund Denney.

June 27. co1t

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from Freestone Point, near Dumfries, on Sunday the 17th of last month, two Negro Men slaves, named ANDREW and JAMES, the property of *Sarah Foushee*, in Prince William county, and hired of her until the end of the year. They had each of them a pass for three days, being Whitsuntide holiday.

ANDREW is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, a black complexion, has a scar near the corner of one of his eyes, is a little cross eyed, and has a forward, impudent countenance.

JAMES is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, a black complexion, has a scar near his mouth of the size of a pea, reels and swaggers very much in his walk. Each of them had on when they went away a shirt and trowsers of plain coarse Virginia cotton, and their other cloathing is not known.

A reward of 15 *Dollars* will be given for each of them, to any person who will apprehend them and secure them in any gaol, so that the subscriber, living near Dumfries, may get them again.

John Stone.

Prince William County,
June 27. eo

P. S. All persons are forbid from harboring them, and from conveying them away either by land or water.

A Miller Wanted.

☞ To a Man who understands the Milling Business, and can produce good recommendations for industry, sobriety, &c. liberal wages will be given by applying to

M. MILLER.

June 20 d

STRAY COW.

STRAYED away from Center-Mills, four mile run, on or about the third of June last, a large red COW, with large spreading horns; appears by her horns to be about 9 or 10 years old; has a rising or lump a little above her nose; she was heavy with calf at the time she went away. I will give FIVE DOLLARS reward to any person who will bring her to me, or a reasonable sum for information where she may be found.

Aaron Wilson.

July 13.

La Plata Hides.

7944 South American OX HIDES, of the first quality, from Monte Viedo, are now landing and for sale at No. 4, Water-street, *Baltimore*, by

William Jenkins,

Also on Hand,

Leguira, Oronoko and Curracoa Hides.

A general assortment of

Tanners' and Curriers' Tools; Tanners' Oil and Leather, of all kinds; which is offered on accommodating terms.

June 8. [10] eo6w

For Sale by the Subscribers,

Lisbon Carpeting for summer, of different qualities,

Bucellos and Carcavello Wines in quarter casks,

Window Glass of different sizes,

Mould Candles of a superior quality in small boxes,

Soft shelled Almonds in bags,

A quantity of patent Iron hollow ware.

R. T. Hooe & Co.

June 1. eo

The Subscriber has just Received
And offers for sale,

Ninety hampers Bristol PORTER BOTTLES, containing one gross each

Seven bales COTTON, of a superior quality for retailing—and

A few tierces fresh RICE.

ON HAND,

Best Philadelphia PORTER AND PALE ALE, in hhds.

Do. BEER, in barrels.

AND AS USUAL,

First quality Philadelphia Porter and Pale Ale, in bottles, *put up for home, or exportation.*

ALSO,

WHITE AND BROWN SOAP, old and dry, and in nice order for retailing, or family use.

WM. DUNLAP.

June 10. eotf

NOTICE.

ALL those who have any claims or demands against the estate of *John Dunlap*, merchant, late of the town of Alexandria, are hereby informed, to bring in their accounts, legally proved, before the first day of November next, at which time a full and final settlement and distribution of his estate, will be made. Should any accounts be exhibited after that period, they will be disregarded, and this *Notice* pleaded in bar of them. Those that are indebted to the estate, will be please to make immediate payment.

Samuel Craig,
William Herbert, } *Exr's.*

April 6. 3taw

FOR SALE,
On advantageous terms,

A THREE STORY *BRICK WARE-HOUSE*, on Union-street, next door to Benjamin Shreve, jun. well situated for the *Shipping or Grocery* business—Also, a LOT of GROUND, at the corner of Water and Wolfe-streets.

TO RENT,
And immediate possession given,

The STORE and DWELLING HOUSE on Fairfax-street, occupied by *Jacob Hoffman* —an excellent stand for the DRY GOOD business.—Apply to

Jonah Thompson & Son.

March 14. 3tawtf

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY the twenty-first day of May, from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, Maryland, [illegible] miles from Alexandria ferry, Negro [illegible] and sometimes calls himself *EDWARD PLAFY*, 30 years old, a small slender-made negro, a blacksmith by trade, and can read and write. He has a bright mulatto woman at Alexandria, called Rachel, for a wife, and has four or five children by her—the woman is or was the property of Miss Conteo. I cannot describe his dress as he had a variety of good clothes. Any person apprehending the said negro and securing him in jail so that I get him again, shall receive if taken within ten miles from home Ten dollars, if forty miles Thirty Dollars, and if at a greater distance the above reward and all reasonable expences if brought home.

James Hawkins.

June 2. 1aw8w

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